A STALWART" POLICY NEEDED

Dinunciation of Democratic Heresies.

TEW YORK THE PIVOTAL STATE.

Republican Ratification at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The first torch of the republican campaign in Kings county was set ablaze last evening. The hundreds were obliged to remain outside. Even the boxes were occupied and behind seats on the stage there was barely standing room. Among the prominent gentlemen present were the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; Judgo rrepont, ex-Minister to England; Mr. Stoughton, ister to Russia; ex-Mayor Schroeder, ex-Sheriffs Williams and Walters, General Couch, ludges Reynolds and McCue, Henry C. Murphy, Assemblymen Stegman and Trowbridge, ex-Assemblyman Waring, Erastus Cook, United States District Attorney Tenney, A. C. Barnes, President Ray, of the Board of Alderen; S. B. Chittenden, General Jourdan, Senator herce, Franklin Woodruff, ex-Mayor Hunter and Samuel McLean. Precisely at eight o'clock the asiblage was called to order by Mr. W. H. Leaveraft,

ROSCOE CONKLING

The Senator Defines the Issues of the Campaign.

A STALWART" POLICY NEEDED

seed to combat sickness in the South and under powers and discretion such as no act of Congress ever conferred before.

Loud clamor has been made against carpet-baggers, as they are called. Men who carried knapsacks into Southern States turried and made homes theresone good men and some adventurers. What of it? Was it the fault of the government or of the nation? If there was fault in the migration or in the action of these comers are you, are the Northern people, are the national administrations since the war guilty of it? It is lawful for all men, of all races, to come to the State of New York and stay here. If they are democrats they sometimes run for office, but for men of Northern sentiments to go to the South is an intrusion, and the blade, the bullet and the torch too often resent it.

ften resent it.

But, in any view, how can the government of the inited States be the failer to arrest men in this land not prevent their going North, South, East or Wost? here is, or there was, another complaint. In distinuting and detailing our scanty army, handfuls soldiers were stationed in Southern States as they ere in Northern States, This was made cause of ascless outery. National soldiers never, that I we heard, interfered with the public peace, nor than election.

ceasciess outery. National soldiers never, that I have heard, interfered with the public peace, nor with an election.

PEDERAL BAYONETS AT THE POLLS.

The election of 1876 shows how false is the pretence that national bayonets have influenced the elections. In 1876 troops were stationed here and there in the South. If they controlled elections, how shall we explain the result? Who does not know that mobs and violence had free course? Who does not know that mobs and violence had free course? Who does not know that mobs and violence had free course? Who does not know that mob and violence had free course? Who does not know that mob and violence had free course? Who does not know that mob and violence had free course? Who does not know that mob and violence had free course? Who does not know that mob and violence had free way? But the sight and presence of the national uniform was irritating to Southern sensibilities. When the present administration came in, the national garrisons were ordered away from the South. Many other marked acts of conciliation were done. Two State governments were overthrown, or at least suffered to fall. Democrats, selected by democrats, were put in places of high public trust. Was not all this enough? Was it not enough to plazate even an unreasonable sprit! How was this extraordinary confidence and concession received—how has it been repaid? Murder has gone unpunished and unabated. Oppression has celipsed the barbarity and ferceity of slaveholding days. Elections have been a sorry farce, sufficient in violence and wrong. Life and property have been the spoil of night riders and unpunished desperadoes. Tissue ballots and force have decided, when a democratic majority could not otherwise be obtained. The blacks by thousands have fled in terror from the homes of their childhood and from the graves of their murdered dead. This wicked, horrid policy has not been pursued from mere crucity or love of wrong. There has been a method in it all. By such means the South has been made solid. By thes

the state of the content of the cont

The great body of Southern men make no secret of their hestility to the policy of resumption under which armies and dealers which armies and dealers which every paper dollar has become as g od as gold. The republican party carried resumption magainst a solid democratic opposition. Of course the republican party is pleigied to resumption may be a supported to the Hestington party carried resumption of course the republican party is pleigied to resumption of the democratis in both Houses of Congress are opposed to the Hestington of the Hestington o

Democratic effort is focussed on this point. An attempt is afoot to turn out the republican Senator from Louisiana. Yet Mr. Kellogg is the only man in the Senate whose claims to his seat have been finally passed upon. Every form of silting his right and challenging his title known to the Constitution was resorted to and exhausted, and his right was conclusively established. Notwithstanding all this, a committee has been set to work to devise some way to get rid of him. The importance and object of this unlawful movement is not for the present, but for the future. For the present the democrats have seats onough in the Senate, but after next year the probabilities indicate that one vote will turn the scale. The democratic majority now is ten. There are forty-two democratic Senators, thirty-three republican and one independent. Penneylvania. New York, Ohio, Connecticut and New Jersey will be likely next year to choose republicans. This will exactly neutralize the democratic majority. Then Kellogg's seat would be the pivot on which all might turn. To be sure Mississippi will send a Jefferson Davis democrat in place of Bruce, the present Senator; but on the other hand, Indians may send a republican in place of the outgoing democrat.

CONCLUSION.

Indeed we cannot peer into the future in any direction without seeing some of the many sided consequences to the country of this coming election. Before 1860 the Northern people were sceptical and heedless of danger. The politicians of one kind secuted the idea as they do now. Those who gave dauger signals were jeered as they are now. But secession and rebellion came, and came unawares. Unready and ill prepared, the Northern people faced that dire period of wrong and woe. The republican party saved the government then and it can and will save it again. Once more serious and subtle peril lurks in the future. Shall we take heed in time? It is not wise for any section that the Presidency and both houses of Congress shall pass under the sway of a power whose governing torce is,

The address was listened to with profound attention, interrupted occasionally with outbursts of laying great stress on the attitude of the Southern members in Congress, he used the expression "National Congress," when some one in the gallery cried out, "national forum." The Senator paused, looked in and then, misunderstanding the last word, said:-Yes, my friend, it is reform, and it is the same reform that was spoken of by a great man 500 years before Mary's son walked beneath the palms of Palestine. It has in our times, as then, cheated and deluded." This retort was met with rapturous ap-

When he resumed his seat he was again warmly theored, and loud calls went torth for Mr. Beecher.

When he resumed his seat he was again warmly cheered, and loud cails went forth for Mr. Beecher. The preacher sat as passive and immovable as marble, but the calls for him did not subside. At this points very pleasant incident occurred which added a new feature to the scene. Mr. Conkling turned around to catch a glance of the object of so much enthusiasm and caught Mr. Beecher's eye. Both gentiemen arose and advanced, when they grasped each other's hand cordially. The assemblage then became vociferous, and the orchestra caught the infection and gave out a lively air. At last Mr. Beecher yielded and came forward to the front of the stage, when, after the cheering had subsided, he said:—
"Gentlemen, I think you ought to be satisfied after the able and eloquent discourse to which you have just listened with so much pleasure, and I have no doubt with much profit, and that treasuring up those words of wisdom you retire to act. After all perhaps it is as well that I should not refrain from saying a few words. First of all we do not wish it to be understood by this meeting or any other assemblage in the Northern States that we desire to deprive the South of any local rights which she possesses, but simply that in the administration of this government she is not yet prepared to take the lead. She has not been raised in the school that would qualify her for such a work. When the South has raised another generation then it will be safe to trust young Southern gentlemen with the administration of the affairs of this nation. In the second pace, the republican party, from its foundation as well as during the war and since the war, has ovinced a spirit in conformity with the principles for which the war war waged. The republican party heads of the principles of this nation. In the second pace, the republican branches. (Applause.) You cannot have an administration in a free government without parties. Whenever you will find a locomotive that will run by itself or by the passengers, then you can run parties without an organiza

## THE LOCAL CANVASS.

GOESIP AT THE SEVERAL HEADQUARTERSdisplayed more activity yesterday than on any day during the canvass. The termination of the contest at headquarters seems to have left the Robinson leaders none the worse for the wear. They declare that Tammany has not gained a single practical point, and cite Mr. Kelly's speech of Tuesday night at Tammany Hall as an evidence of mortification at his failure to secure control of the polls against Robinson. The action of the General Term of the Supreme Court in issuing a mandamus to place Tammany inspectors at the polls had, they say, for its only effect the exposure of the feebleness of Mr. Kelly's candidacy even among the governing committees of his own organization.

At the City Hall, Astor House, St. Nicholas and

St. James hotels numerous country and city politicians were met of divers ways of thinking. Colticians were met of divers ways of thinking. Colonel William R. Roberts said:—"Looking over the field carefully I should say that John Kelly will get 60,000 votes in this county, and over 50,000 in the State, and the tide is now running so strongly in his favor that I would not be surprised if he polled a total vote of 130,000. Every day tells for him and against Roblinson. I happen to know considerable about the State, as when I was president of one section of the Fenian Brotherhood I had correspondence with every town and village, and I have been recently in receipt of a large number of letters from old time acquaintances throughout the State that give me a pretty accurate idea of the widespread feeling in favor of Kelly."

"Have you sny apprehensions for the party if Robinson be beaten?"

"None whatever. On the contrary, the party will be stronger, than ever. Our fight is against Tildenism, a cancer that was eating into the life of the democracy, and the only remedy for such a disease is to cut it out. That we have made our minds up to do."

O. B. Potter said:—"If truth, justice, manhood

ism, a cancer that was eating into the life of the democracy, and the only remedy for such a discassis to cut it out. That we have made our minds up to do."

O. B. Potter said:—"If truth, justice, manhood and principle are to triumph, then the Tammany democracy is safe."

Hosea B. Perkins said:—"From all the indications I can gather Robinson will certainly be defeated."

Sidney P. Nichols said:—"Kr. Kelly will poll a vote that will astonish the rustics. If the bail keeps rolling to election day the way it's going now there is no telling how high a figure he may reach."

VANTING OFINIONS.

Peter Mitchell said:—"Governor Robinson is bound to win for many reasons. Lifelong democrats when they come to vote though they may thoughtiessly have made up their minds previously to go for Kelly, will feel their conscience prick them at the thought of taking part in the suicide of their party. Then it is well known now to all intelligent people that the cry or Tilden being the moving power behind Robinson is not so, and that this light is entirely on State issues without any reference to the National Convention."

Casper C. Chilics, of Sing Sing, said:—"Kelly will have a very large vote in Sing Sing, and the feeling in his favor grows stronger every day."

D. E. Pomeroy, of Utea, said:—"It's a mistake to suppose thak Kelly has any great strength in the country. He and his supporters may think he has; but it's a fallacy that election day will expose."

William Hunt, of Jefferson county, but I know that where I am the people are for him to a man—that is, the democrats."

H. Schooumaker, of Kingston, said:—"There are some people disaffected to Robinson in my county, but they are so few in number that we consider them of no account.

Mr. Vetter, of Suffolk county, said:—"In all the places I have visited in the State I found donn Keily had friends, and I don't think he will lose any of them before election."

Leonard R. Wells, ex-agent of Auburn Prison, said:—"I have been through the northern part of the State, and found the fee

times as numerous as they over were and there is no show for the old man."

Thomas J. Roosa, of Orange county, said:—"There is a growing element for Kelly in my county, partly because there is an increasing suspicion of Tilden and a transfer of that feeling to the man who is looted upon as his factotum."

Mr. Roosa, of Ulster county, said:—"My county will give a heavy wote for Kelly."

Lewis Beach, of Cornwall, said:—"The prospects for Robinson's election were never better. He is sure of as many republican votes as will compensate for the number that Kelly may take away."

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

At the St. James Hotel last night the Committee of Fifteen, appointed by a resolution of the Robinson Democratic State Central Committee, met for the first time to discuss their powers and prepare to act Loew, John McKeon, Franklin Elson, Isaac W. H. Wickham, James O'Brien, James Daly, John Fox, Mr. Crary, Peter Bowe, R. H. Nooney, Shopherd F. Knapp, Cor-poration Counsel Whitney, John E. Devlin and Abram S. Hewitt. Of these there were present Messrs, Edson, Daly, Crary, O'Brien, Bell, Wickham, Nooney, Fox, Bowe, Ottendorfer and Loow. The gentlemen met at eight o'clock and organized finally gentlemen met at eight o'clock and organized finally by making Franklin Edson permanent chairman and James Daly sceretary. The first thing after this was the application of those present to Mr. L. B. Paulkner, or the State Committee, for an explanation of the scope of the powers of the Committee of Fitteen under the resolution which created it and he told them that they were expected to use their utmost endeavors to unite the democracy on the Robinson State ticket and to further its interests. Being asked whether the resolution authorized the Committee of Fifteen to interfere in local matters with a view to reorganization of bodios, and so on, he replied that it did not so direct. With this understanding, therefore, the Committee of Fifteen proceeded to business. A letter of hearty acceptance of his appointment to a place on the committee was received from Mr. Hewitt.

Hewitt.

THE PIRST DIFFICULTY.

In the regular order of business, or as a feeler, so to speak, ex-S-nator John Fox offered the following:—

THE FIRST DIFFICULTY.

In the regular order of business, or as a feeler, so to speak, ex-S-mator John Fox offered the following:—
Resolved, That this Committee of Fifteen are appointed for the purpose of co-operating with the State Central Committee is support of the State ticket.

This brought Congressman O'Brien to his feet, and after a moment's pause he said, with much compliagency and in the mildest manner, that he had no candidates of his own to bolster up or offer for local offices, but he thought that there should be some organization more potent and sufficient than Irving Hall or any other existing wherein men who had personal weight and individual following throughout the city might have some influence. He thought the time for a more complete and perfect reorganization of the democratic party had come and he hoped for the general good of that party in this county some action looking toward such reorganization should be taken.

Robert D. Nooney, who is a member of the Irving Hall democracy, thought that it was too late now to take any steps toward the formation of a new democratic organization in this city and county. But he was anxious that the Committee of Fifteen should do something which would tend to the unification of all democrats in this county not connected with any organization or dissatished with those with which they are now identified. He wanted some measures to be adopted which would secure for such voters recognition by the Robinson men and afford them salvice without interference in local matters. He thought, moreover, that any attempted reorganization on the ground that it was ill timed. The Committee of Fifteen could not go beyond the resolution of the State Committee, which clearly enough defined its powers.

Here followed quite a lengthy discussion on the meaning of the State Committee's resolution, which was finally produced and road to oblige Mr. John Fox it read as follows:—

Here followed quite a lengthy discussion on the meaning of the State Committee's resolution, which was fin

Now York, other than the appointment of said committee, be referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

Mr. John Fox here went into a lengthy account of the position and value of the Irving Hall democracy in this city and county, and warned his fellow members of the Committee of Fifteen of the danger of trying to impair its efficiency for the sake of individual local ambition. He said that any attempt to ignore its existence as a most perfect and powerful organization would injure the prospects of the Robinson ticket materially.

A motion was then made to lay the Fox resolution on the table, which made this gentleman call the attention of the committee to a resolution from Irving Hall Executive Committee directing him to ascertain whether the Committee of Filteen was going to interiere with local organization or not. Then ensued further debate on the claims and standing of Irving Hall, in which Charles Crary, Oswald Ottendorfer, James Daly and Mr. Wickham took a part. It all resulted, however, in the tabling of the Fox resolution. Not satisfied with his defeat, however, Mr. Fox offered another resolution asking that the Committee of Fifteen be requested to inquire of the State Committee if the committee is authorized to reorganize the democratic party in New York county on local matters. This too was debated and lost, and then Mr. Wickham moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare a plan of work for Messrs. Wickham, Fox, Crary, Loew and O'Brien, the committee of fifteen adjourned until 8 o'clock

AT THE ECBINSON HEADQUARTERS.

There were crowds of people in the rooms of the Democratic State Central Committee at the St. Democratic State Central Committee at the St. James Hotel yesterday. Mr. Lamont informed the Herald reporter that the latest acquisition to the ranks from Tammany was ex-Congressman E. R. Meade, of this city, who declared that he would not follow John Kelly out of the democratic party. Ex-County Clerk Charles R. Loew was present also, and said quite feelingly:—"I have always been a Tammany Hall man, and my father before me was, but I was dropped from the Tammany Committee of my district and Traphsgen appointed in my place without ever being allowed to say a word, or even without having ever been asked what I intended to do. Of course I should have stuck to the democratic party, and here I am. I will add that I believe John Kelly knew how I had been treated even when he spoke about the matter in the Tammany Committee on Organization on Tuesday."

the Tammany Committee on Organization on Tuesday."

Commissioner MacLean, looking as cheerful as could be expected, greeted the Henald reporter in the committee rooms and said in answer to the question, "Do you know they have prepared additional affidavits against you and Commissioner Morrison to secure your attachment to-morrow for centempt of court in the inspectors of election? Appointments after the service of the mandamus on you?" "I don't care. They can't do anything against us. They, not we, were in the wrong. Our return to-day against Messrs. French and Wheeler was not half as strong as I should have made it."

Colonel Robinson was at the committee rooms all day, but went to Albany in the evening.

There was great activity in the Kelly State Com mittee rooms, in the St. Nicholas Hotel, all day yesterday. Communications with congratulations and "the needful" poured in from all parts of the State. The cierks and secretaries were busy as they The cierks and secretaries were busy as they could be sending out campaign documents and reading letters. In conversation, a gentieman who is a good authority on State and local politics said, in speaking of the rumored coalition between the rival democratic factions in this city on local issues against the republicans, "It is possible, but nighly improbable. Possible, because politicians are always ready to deal wherever anything can be made; improbable, because the fight is so bitter Mr. Kelly would not countenance it. But it could be done without his knowledge. Nous vervous." Speaking of the action against Commissioners Morrison and MacLean another gentleman said, "The affidavits are all ready to-night indicating their contempt of Court. We shall apply for an attachment against them to-day."

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE. It was a sort of an off day in the Republican State Committee rooms. True Senator Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, put in an appearance for a short time, of Wisconsin, put in an appearance for a short time, and "prospected" a little with Mr. Johnson, Sol Smith, Jr., State Senator Rockwell, of Warron county: State Senator Lynes, of St. Lawrence county, and others. Mr. Terry, candidate for Assembly, in Washington county also visited the rooms, and Collector Merritt spent some time there. During the evening Mr. Elliott Shepard came into the rooms, and, on being introduced to Mr. Johnson, said:—"I offer you, as a good omen for Mr. Cornell, his election to-they as a director of the Western Union Telegraph Company."

KINGS COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.

It has been decided by the Kings County Supervisors' Committee on Equalization of the County
Assessment Rolls to make their report to the Board
in favor of the amounts as returned by the Brooklyn
Board of Assessors, as well as those of the assessors of the county towns. The report of
the committee sets forth, however, that the
assessors of the town of Gravesend are consurable
for their ignorance or neglect in assessing Coney
Island property at too low a figure. In the return
of the assessors of that town the Manhattan Beach
property is valued at \$29,000, while at is alloged to
be worth about \$500,000. The Brighton Beach property, it is said, is assessed at about one-third of its
value.

## THE CAMPAIGN

A Bad Outlook for Robinson in Onondaga.

REPUBLICANS UNITED.

The Kelly Movement Commenced in Earnest.

BALDWINSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1879.

When a person strikes the county of Onondaga as the starting point for a political survey of the State he may well form the impression that the result of the approaching election is not a debatable question and that further search for information is needless. We have heard a great deal about disaffection in the republican ranks and a determina-tion on the part of the honest republicans, the in-dependent voters, the harddsted farmers and the business men of the rural districts to cast aside their political preferences, to ignore everything but State issues this year, and to vote for the fine old democratic Governor from Chemung. Well, there are republicans in plenty in Onondaga, and probably ome of them are honest; there is doubtless a fair share of independent voters in the county, and there are cartainly farmers and business men in as good proportion here as in other counties of the State. But it is impossible to discover that any great number of them intend to forego their political affiliations and to vote for any candidate on issues not directly bearing on the interests of the political party to which they belong. Certain it is that the Onondaga county republicans appear as a body to be even more united and harmonious than they have been for some years past, and the reason for their brotherly love is not hard to discover. The county has been pronouncedly anti-Conkling. Congressman Frank Hiscock, the candidate of Mr. Reuben E. Fenton for Governor at the Syracuse Convention resides here. Here is the home of Tom Alvord, whose loyalty to "the machine" has not been wholly trusted, and of others who were prominent among what are called "the '72 men," who made so strong a fight against Rescoe Conkling's leadership seven years ago. These men all now believe that Mr. Cornell's election for Governor is a certainty, and as they have not stood in repute with what is called "the machine" they desire, by their efficient work for Mr. Cornell, to have a good claim for consideration when he is in Albany distributing the important State the better trusted friends of the republican organization in their zeal for the republican State candidates, and the idea that there is any disaffection of any consequence against Cornell in the county is mere FRANK BISCOCK SPEAKS.

Having been informed that the triends of President Hayes were in almost open rebellion against Mr. Cornell the most satisfactory means of arriving at the truth appeared to be to apply at once to the recognized leader of that wing of the party, and the HERALD representative called at Mr. Frank Hiscock's office and found that gentleman closely engaged in his law business, but not too much so to accord a courteous and full reply to the inquiry as to his

feelings and intentions in the present campaign.
"Why," said Mr. Hiscock, "the idea that I or any of my friends are opposed to Mr. Cornell or disposed to give any aid or encouragement, direct or indirect, to Mr. Tilden's representative in this campaign is preposterous. Whatever may have been my previous views, the republican party, in its Convention, having reached a result, I am tully convinced that such fesuit is the best and wisest that could have been attained. I am therefore strongly and carnestly in favor of the State ticket nominated by my party from the first name to the last, and shall do everything in my power, by my voice and my vote to aid its success. I shall speak during the canvass wherever I am wanted, and shall be as active as any man can be in behalf of the whole ticket."

"Do you know of any intention among republicans in this county to support Governor Robinson instead of Mr. Cornell?"

"I know of no such intention; and with a few isolated cases, growing out of local dissatisfaction, I am certain there is none. As to there being any movement toward Robinson on the part of republicans because of his State administation, the report is a sheer fabrication. The news from all over this county is that the republicans are carnest and determined in their efforts to secure a big result in November. I can assure you that I never saw the time in this Congressional district when the party was more united than it is to-day. I am, of course, familiar with every representative man in the district; I see many of them have every day; and I am in a position to denounce as wholly unfounded the assertion that there is even a particle of a Robinson movement in the district."

"Do you think there will be any important Kelly vote in this county?"

"There has always been a strong anti-Tilden and of my friends are opposed to Mr. Cornell or disposed

frici; I see many or them nore every day, and an in a position to denomace as wholly unfounded the assertion that there is even a particle of a Robinson movement in the district."

"Do you think there is even a particle of a Robinson movement in the country."

"There has always been a strong anti-Tilden and anti-Robinson element in Onoudaga. Under those leaders the democratic party has always been divided here, sithough the opposition has not made anything like an organized movement to show its strength. I believe that this year the supporters of Mr. Kelly are very largely in excess of the number herotofore known as the opponents of Tilden and Robinson. This is due to several causes. The Robinson Convention is blamed for stubborally refusing all offers to make a compromise in the interest of the democratic party. Mr. Kelly has a sympathizing following here independent of any feeling against Robinson and Tilden. The increased strongth of the opposition is, however, largely due to the fact that at the time when it became necessary to carry the democratic caucuses here a republican salt superintendent was removed by the Governor and a Robinson democrat appointed in his place. This was done so manifestly for political purposes and with the object of carrying the party caucuses against the judgment of those engaged in the salt business here, and did not serve to gain Governor Robinson any friends."

"Do you think the republican majority of 1876 will be maintained in Onoudaga this year?"

"It hink it will be increased. We are likely to have fully as large a republican side who gave his views for the Herath's use, and they were, briefly, as follows:—

"Do you think the republican majority three years ago."

The veteran legislator, Speaked. We are likely to have fully as large a republican side who gave his view for the Herath's use, and they were, briefly, as follows:—

"Onondaga county," said Mr. Alvord, "is very certain to give from 4 000 to 5,000 majority this year for Mr. Cornell is ignered where caused by republi

will come from the democratic party msfaly, and will serve to swell rather than diminish Corneil's plurality over Robinson. I am in a good position to learn of any republican desaction to Robinson, and I know of none. The Kelly movement has only just commenced in earnest, and the call for a meeting to-night shows, from the character of the signers, that it will be a strong one."

Ex-Senator Allon Monroe makes the statement that there is not only no disaffection in the republican ranks but that the anti-Conkling men in the county are endeavoring by their earnest support of Mr. Cornell to show that all their opposition to him was buried at Saratoga.

Among the People.

As the gentlemen whose opinions are expressed above are politicians, some of the place were questioned as to their position without developing any defection in the republican ranks.

Dr. Didama, one of the most prominent physicians of the city, said:—"I am no politician. My sympathies have been with the republicans. I did not like Mr. Cornell or the men who nominated him. But I feel that we must this year fight the real battle of next year's election, and I do not choose by my vote or influence to help the democrats back to power in the nation. I shall support Mr. Cornell on principle, to save the nation from the hands of the men who would have destroyed it. So far as I know my professional brethren and all with whom I come in contact who believe in republican principles feel as I feel in the matter.

Mr. Jacob Crouse, of one of the largest grocery houses in the State, expressed similar sentiments, and said that, while he was no politician and voted as he pleased, he saw good reason this year for upholding republican principles and republican men.

Mr. A. A. Howlett, president of the Sait Springs Bank, thought that no republican ought this year to neglect the duty of rebuxing the democratic action in Congress and apholding the party that had given us sound finances.

A minister of the church which beat Major Britt in California said that he did not

oreed their employes, who are mainly Irish, into the movement.

In Van Buren there is quite a Kelly party, and the county committee man from that town declares him-elf "a Robinson democrat with strong Kelly proclivities."

In Fompey, Mr. Van Brocklyn, one of the most influential democrats, declares for Kelly, and the Supervisor, Mr. Dyer, expresses the belief that there is dissatisfaction with Robinson, and that a large number of democrats will remain away from the polls.

polls.
In committees there is little of any Kelly move

The Kelly movement in Syracuse is the most important in the county. Among the organizers are the following prominent citizens:—
W. T. Hamilton, president of the Morris Run Coal

W. T. Hamilton, president of the storis kun coar Company.

James S. Crouse, late of the firm of Crouse Brothers, one of the largest and wealthiest grocery houses in the State.

Daniel Pratt, Jr., lawyer, son of the ex-Attorney Bantol Fred, Miller, of the firm of Kent & Miller, large wholesale clothiers.

E. S. Jenney, a member of the State Committee last year; was colonel of the 125th New York during

hast year; was colonel of the 19th New 16th dark the war.

John M. Strong, an active democrat; was Super-intendent of Sait Springs under Hofiman and Dix. Samuel L. Comstock, salt manufacturer, nephew of Judge Comstock.

T. L. R. Morgan, a prominent democrat, son of Judge Leikoy Morgan.

Mathias Button, manufacturer and old line demo-crat.

crat.
John W. Barker, one of the largest salt manufa

John W. Berrer, one of the largest sait manufacturers in the county.

It. S. Sperry, a wealthy merchant, of the firm of Sperry, Neil & Hyde, wholesale dry goods.

Thomas Nesdall, builder.

William Kearney, brower, and the leading democrat of the First ward.

E. R. Walwrath, gold pen manufacturer.

E. Davis Noxon, a well known lawyer.

Daniel Candee, the only democratic Alderman in the city.

B. Davis Accon, a well known lawyer.
Daniel Candee, the only democratic Alderman in
the city.
General J. Dean Hawley, jeweler; brigadier general of the State militia.
James S. Plumb, of the firm of Plumb & Powers,
druggisis.
P. P. Meddler, farmer.
John B. Borden, ex-City Engineer and Surveyor.
John Cawley, grocer.
Ezra Downer, whom everybody knows.
In view of this list, which comprises only a few of
a large number of names, it is evident that the Kelly
strength in Onondaga is not to be despised and may
largely increase Cornell's majority over Robinson.
A "straw" is furnished by the fact that the Grand
Jury now in session has on it five democrats, three
of whom are pronounced Kelly men, while one is
uncertain. Whatever may be the outlook elsewhere
Onondaga county appears solid in her republican
strongth.

ORGANIZATION OF A KELLY CLUB. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

STRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1879. House this evening. The gathering was held in obedience to a call signed by E. S. Jenney, former member of the Democratic State Committee; United States Commissioner Noxou, Alderman Candce; bur M. Brown, partner of ex-Attorney General Pratt; W. T. Hamilton, President of the Morris Run Coal Company; Patrick Lynch, treasurer of the same organization; Samuel Comstock, Secretary of the Ashton Sait Company; Colonel E. L. Walrath, Iste Canal Collector, and some fifty other leading democrats. The meeting was called to order by Colonel Jeaney, who stated the business of the gathering was to organize the democratic party in its efforts to elect John Kelly Governor. Patrick Corbett was chosen temporary chairman. The permanent officers of the club were chosen, Wilbur M. Brown being made president, with the usual vice presidents and secretaries and the following executive committee:—Colonel J. Dean Hawley, Samuel L. Comstock, James B. Crouse, E. B. Griswold, David Quinlan, Patrick Slattery and James A. Carroll. Mr. Jonny announced that a grand ratification meeting would be held in Shakespeare Hall next Tuesday, to be addressed by John Keily, Sunset Cox, Dorshelmer, Potter and Haskin. The executive committee was instructed to add to the members one person from each town in the county. W. T. Hamilton, President of the Morris Run Coal

A SPLIT IN THE TROY DEMOCRACY.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1879.
At a meeting of the Democratic City Contral Committee, on the 2d inst., friends of Edmond Fitsgerald, the present County Treasurer, made an ap-plication for the appointment of inspectors of elec-tion in favor of Fitzgerald, who desires the nomination for Sheriff. The application was refused. Fitzgerald's men declared their intention to boit if not given a show in the appointment of inspectors. The regular democratic ward caucuses are called for to-day. Last night the Fitzgerald men held caucuses in all the wards and selected delegates to the county convention, to be held on Thursday.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

ALBANY, Oct. 8, 1879. George W. Schuyler, present Auditor of the Canal Department, a resident of Ithaca and a trustee of Cornell University, has accepted the democratic nomination for Senator against William B. Woodin. Mr. Schuyler says that he is very hopeful of su athough the district is 2,000 republican. He proposes to make a thorough canvass, from Lake Onterio to the Pennsylvania line, and he expects to
have a large body of able speakers with him.

Hamilton Harris declines a renomination for Senator in the Albany district, and says that his law
business has been suffering for two years by reason
of attention to State matters.

General William F. Rogers, the democratic nominate for State Senator, having declined the nomination for that office, Mr. Denayan F. Clark, a prominent attorney of this city, has accepted the nomination.

"GRANT, OR SOME OTHER CAP-TAIN "

and, with the consent of the Assembly, I shall be propared to draw the same seat that I drew last year."

It may be stated that the democrats make their county and legislative nominations next Thursday, and that there is some talk of putting no candidate in the field against the Speaker.

AN EDITOR'S OPINION.

Mr. Moses Somers, the experienced editor of the Staindard, represents that Onondaga county is up to fever heat with reference to its home organization.

"We don't profess to be particular friends of Mr. Cornell," he said, "and we opposed him in the Convention. But there is no opposition to him nown no breaking away—and we shall give him an unprecedented majority even for us. Mr. Hiscock is earnest in the canvass and will go on the atump. Senator McLarlly is speaking every night. We have meetings in every quarter and our local nominations have left no heartburnings or uglinces in the party. Each of our nomnees is really stronger than the regular party vote. We shall certainly pass the standard of 3,760 majority set up in 1876. The greenback vote proper has gone out of existence since resumption, but there will be a vote of 1,500 in the county for the workingmon's ticket, which is the remnant of the greenback vote. This